2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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Colonial Office in London. Another fence had been thrown aside.

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I must say a word here about that part of the guarantee which ensured that Aden should remain a free port, for it is of the greatest importance. Aden was at that time, and I am glad to say still is, the great distributing centre for imports from the West and the East round the shores of Arabia and down the African coast. Cigarettes, piece-goods, provisions, machinery, sugar and grain all come to Aden in ocean-going vessels from all over the world and find their way by coastal steamers and country craft up and down the Red Sea and round the neighbouring coast. These steam coasters and country craft on their return voyages bring gums, hides and skins and coffee to Aden to be cleaned, sorted and graded, bagged or baled and exported to Europe and the United States of America. Aden has maintained her position as a great *entrepôt* by virtue of four factors and they are, her geographical position, her natural harbour, her security and her freedom from import and export duties. Only an act of God could alter the configuration of Arabia or fill the harbour by some tempestuous upheaval beyond the control of man, and security will remain and be maintained as long as Great Britain remains great. The only doubtful factor at any time was freedom from customs duty, and the Arab leaders and their advisers in 1937 knew how essential it was to secure, in so far as they possibly could, this freedom as a preliminary to the transfer. None of us in Aden knew what the precise income of the new Colony would be and none of us knew what it was going to cost to run a Colony efficiently, especially a Colony which had been neglected for so long. What we did know was that the imposition of import or export duties, which might seem to be an obvious source of revenue, would in fact have a disastrous effect on the trade of the Colony. At the same time we were well aware that even British Government Departments have been known to be very short-sighted when pressed by the Treasury to find money to meet a deficit. Everyone expected that there would be a deficit if Aden was to have even half what she needed so badly—hence the insistence of the Arabs led by Mackawee on this guarantee.

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First Acquaintance with the Protectorate

The people are, as I was quick to realise after I had seen and spoken to the tribesmen at the Khormaksar races, independent and virile, and later I was to find that they did not lack a sense of humour. In the Highlands they dress, even to this day, in blue cotton kilts which reach to the knee, leaving the upper part of the body bare, except for the vegetable oil and blue dye with which they rub their skin as a protection against the sun in summer and the cold in winter. The kilt is held in place by a leather cartridge belt which in turn supports a dagger, generally with a silver scabbard. A rifle and a pair of leather sandals complete the picture, except in the Colony where rifles and daggers, except for the privileged few, have to be surrendered to authority on entrance, and may not be carried on the person. In the Colony, too, and indeed in the more developed areas of the Protectorate, the blue kilt has given place to brightly coloured kilts made from silk and cotton cloth imported from Indonesia and India, and the blue dye and oil have been replaced by shirts and coats, and indeed, by collars and ties and trousers when the owners have come to this country either on business or for pleasure.

2: Hickinbotham C-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MMI Aden MMI

000 inexhaustible energy had reduced me to a physical and nervous wreck—and I was the younger man.

561 New Mukalla to the east beyond the landing ground at
346 Riyan is the collegiate town of Ghil-Ba-Wazir, so called by
249 me because it seemed to consist of nothing but schools sur-
• 439 rounded by a few fields of Hasenneni tobacco which normally
871 was exported to Egypt via Aden. Primary schools and a large State Intermediate School with a considerable boarding
[875] establishment catered for the youth of Mukalla and the more advanced pupils from all over the State. The masters, who were local men or Sudanese on contract, always left me with an impression of keenness, competence and commitment. From Ghil-Ba-Wazir the more promising pupils went on to Aden College or the Technical Institute in Aden, or to a Secondary School in the Sudan, depending on the inclination of the parents or of the Mukalla Government if they were financing the boys' further education.

315 Up in the vast open spaces of the northern limits of the State, survey parties of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. moved further and further into territory which was practically unknown to Europeans, on their ceaseless quest for oil, spurred on by recent increases in the cost of their prospecting licences. As these parties pushed their way northwards so did similar parties from the Arabian-American Oil Company at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf in Saudi Arabia move steadily southward with their portable drilling rigs drawn by great tractors and their air-conditioned living caravans, across the great yellow sand dunes of the Rub-al-Khali.

712 The frontier became of considerable importance, much more
312 so than it had ever been before and we found it advisable to
626 exercise a greater degree of control over our tribes than had been necessary or desirable in the past. The Sultan was concerned about the peace of these northern marches, and, fearing an act of aggression, felt that steps should be taken to safeguard the well at Thamud, the only available water for many miles around. This was done by building a fort, constructing a landing strip and flying in a garrison of soldiers of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. Later, similar measures were taken over to

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disorder is to be prevented when the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, go away and leave their country to its own devices.

There was no trouble at all and disappointed by the result of their demonstration the Naib and his colleagues thought better of their hasty action after a few days and returned to their duty, and the Government Guards went back to Aden to await the next emergency. The atmosphere was still not conducive to calm thinking, so the negotiations about the re-organisation scheme for the Board were further delayed, while the Naib and some of the Council members prepared to form with the Fadli Naib and representatives of his Council a joint mission which, under the experienced guidance of the Director of Agriculture was being sent to London and Liverpool to discuss cotton prices and the method of disposal of the cotton crop when the Board's contract with the Raw Cotton Commission expired. It was thought that the change of air and change of scene would do everyone good, and very soon the minds of those who had not travelled to the West before were absorbed with such problems as how to button up a pair of trousers and whether the shirt went inside or outside.

Up in the highlands of Upper Yafa where the rainfall is sufficient for coffee to be grown, there is very little soil, and the hardy inhabitants have conserved every inch they can find by terracing their steep hills to their very tops. I always enjoyed flying over this country which I never reached on foot, and looking down at the mountains which, with their intricate terraces looked exactly like a geography model designed to illustrate contouring, so closely have the builders followed the natural course of the ground. The coffee produced in these hills is as fine as the so-called "Mocha" coffee of the Yemen and most of it finds its way down to Aden and from there, after being graded for quality, reaches the markets of the United Kingdom and the United States. I said so-called "Mocha" coffee because in point of fact no coffee is grown in the neighbourhood of Mocha, which is a small sea port on the Yemen coast of the Red Sea which gave its name to the coffee which was exported from there after having been brought down by

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

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The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MMI

313 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 312 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 364

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ½ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ½ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 437

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti :—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports :—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland :—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden :—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 232

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken :—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

B.Ot. Brit., Colonial Office G-1 (1888) 1949 MMI Aden MMI

232 *Equine Contagious Disease.*—In February, sudden deaths amongst the hackney carriage horses occurred, and, as a result of post-mortems, African horse sickness was suspected. By taking prompt precautionary measures, the disease was confined to Crater. Nine deaths were recorded.

Three segregation camps for cattle are being constructed, two at Sheikh Othman and one at Maala.

Fisheries

226 Fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity of fish caught is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use. The catch is at times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably treated in this manner, and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait is exported.

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The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

228 Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt

258 A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gaustalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885, and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Sheikh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and they continue to work successfully. The 439 total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during 655 the last year was 230,379 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Sheikh Othman.

S.Of. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1338) 1940 MSH Aden MSH

Dhow Building

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and the Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company). Monsieur Besse now maintains a fleet of dhows in addition to his motor vessels. Many of these dhows are equipped with auxiliary engines

Soap Manufacturing

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur Besse in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed, and the output is about 30 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes, which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea Ports.

Dyeing

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Mamoura, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt.

VII.—COMMERCE

Customs

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties.

Trade

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment as the port is a centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt. The total value of the seaborne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December, 1938) exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs. 12,16,02,203 (imports Rs. 8,02,17,766, and exports Rs. 4,13,84,437), showing a decrease of Rs. 42,91,818 as compared

S.Of. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 1638 Aden 1941

439 with the total of Rs. 22,58,94,031 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,03,80,836, and exports Rs. 4,55,08,195). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,03,240, and treasure increased by Rs. 33,17,412.

The decrease of Rs. 76,03,240 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 33,17,412 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

447 505 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Maclean, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1926 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1927, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

439 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports exclusive trade of Aden for the last five years :—

Year.	Total Value of Imports (exclusive Trade).	Total Value of Exports (exclusive Trade).
	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33 — —	5,31,34,633	3,13,56,630
1933-34 — —	5,83,04,958	4,43,47,700
1934-35 — —	6,87,17,000	4,14,93,358
1935 — —	8,03,83,836	4,55,08,195
1936 — —	8,00,17,596	4,13,84,937
Total —	34,06,60,623	20,40,34,580

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years :—

Year.	Total Value of Land Imports.	Total Value of Land Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33 — —	13,85,006	12,74,370
1933-34 — —	17,67,130	14,66,073
1934-35 — —	21,89,083	16,13,066
1935 — —	19,01,110	17,13,101
1936 — —	19,51,673	16,07,557
Total —	1,01,13,030	76,14,397

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years :—

Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years :—

Articles.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£

4/Gb. Bks. Colonial Office C-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there are some serrated peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wireless station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-houses for senior Government officials have recently been constructed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry watercourses, and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and Lloyd's signal station being situated there.

CLIMATE.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature recorded was 100·3 in June, and the minimum was 68·1 in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon. There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from other countries, principally India and the interior.

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e. from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

A.G.A. Bill., Colonial Office C-3 (1937) 1939 MMG Aden MMG

Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from six bore-wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman. The supply for the civil population is pumped into two tanks each of 100,000 gallons capacity, and from these tanks the supply gravitates through a 13-in. main to a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity at the Isthmus. 312

There is a pump-house at the Isthmus, and the water is drawn from the storage reservoir and chlorinated automatically by a venturi-operated "chlorenome" before being pumped to Crater and Tawahi. Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling-stations for camel-carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Cattle, sheep and goats are imported from British Somaliland, Arabian and Red Sea ports and from the Yemen and Aden Protectorate for consumption in the Colony. As an indication of the quantity imported annually it is of interest to give the figures of imports from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937. 439

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
From British Somaliland and Arabian and Red Sea ports	868	49,772
The Yemen and the Aden Protectorate	1,109	6,389

Of the total imports, only 842 sheep and 26 milk cows were re-exported.

Rinderpest.—There was an outbreak among the milk cows in November and out of over 100 cows 36 died. The cattle were treated by inoculation, and quarantine restrictions were imposed. 232

Fisheries.

The fishing is, generally speaking, good, but the quantity is greatly influenced by the movements of the different species of sardinella on which the large species feed. Shark, barracuda, horse-mackerel, sea-perch, dolphins, the smaller members of the tunny family, rock cod soles, and mullet are the principal edible fish. Sword or sail fish make their appearance at certain seasons of the year but are not easily saleable for human consumption. Crabs and crawfish are to be had at all seasons, and oysters are available in the winter months. The fishermen are a very industrious people and employ various kinds of nets as well as hand-lines in their work. The nets used are of the stationary, circular throwing, and drag varieties, the latter being used from the shore. In addition a special net is operated from boats working in pairs during the monsoon period. Throwing 226

4-Gt. Brit. Colonial Office C-9 (1937) 1939 MMS Aden MMS

nets for mullet, mackerel and a form of whitebait are also in use.

The catch is at times greater than the requirements for local consumption, and the surplus is salted for export. Shark is almost invariably salted for export and during some seasons large quantities are dried. Whitebait are exported.

The fishermen are subject to certain rules which forbid trawls and limit the size of nets, and in addition they defer to the judgment of their elected Akils in matters of fishing custom.

Licences to dive for pearls both in the harbour and in the waters of Perim are obligatory, but no licences are required to fish.

Salt.

A salt work was first constructed by the Italian firm of Messrs. Gasstalla and Company (now styled The Aden Salt Works) in the year 1885 and it carries on a profitable business in salt production at Shiekh Othman. This was followed by the salt work constructed in 1909 by the Bombay firm of Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee and Company. Two more salt works have since been constructed by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company and the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company in May, 1923, and October, 1927, respectively, and which continue to work successfully. The total quantity of salt exported to India and other places during the last year was 356,592 tons. The monopoly of salt for local consumption is in the hands of Government, who have licensed certain pits to Arabs at Shiekh Othman.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1931 and since extended to April, 1938, has benefited the Aden salt industry, which under the protection of the duty supplies about two-thirds of the total salt imports into India.

Dhow Building.

Dhows are built at Maala by a number of Hadhrami merchants settled in Aden. They turn out about seven vessels a year, the average carrying capacity of which is about 200 tons. The dhows are constructed of Indian teak from the Malabar coast and are well built and fast. They sail to India (Bombay and Malabar coast) and to the East African coast as well as to neighbouring Arabian ports, and take a large share in local trade, in spite of the competition of the coasting steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and of Monsieur A. Besse (Halal Shipping Company).

Soap Manufacturing.

A soap manufacturing industry started by Monsieur A. Besse in December, 1932, at Maala is progressing satisfactorily. The soap is manufactured by boiling coconut oil and cold processes. Local labour of 40 men is employed. The output is about 50 cases daily, each case containing 200 cakes which are disposed of locally or exported to the Red Sea ports.

R.G. Bill., Colonial Office C-1 (1937) 1939 MIAU Aden MIAU

Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale. The dyed goods are mainly exported to Mombasa, Mogadiscio, Mazuwa, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties.

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment, as the port is a centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neighbouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to December 1937), exclusive of transhipment cargo, was Rs.12,58,84,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March, 1937—imports Rs.6,87,17,500 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358). Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums, and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars, in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April, 1907, and became a Government department. The department is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Government from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in 1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

4-Gn. Ber. Colonial Office C-3 (1597) 1938 5042 Aden 1/42

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Year.	Total Value of Imports (Coastwise Trade).	Total Value of Exports (Coastwise Trade).
	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	3,00,98,427	3,42,89,050
1934-35	3,36,34,833	3,13,36,890
1935-36	3,83,09,998	4,22,47,700
1936-37	3,81,73,900	4,14,33,998
1937	3,03,83,830	4,22,08,700
	Rs. 21,86,00,984	Rs. 23,15,15,138

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years.

Year.	Total Value of Local Imports.	Total Value of Local Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	64,67,188	6,73,773
1934-35	63,65,008	66,74,500
1935-36	77,67,139	14,44,073
1936-37	61,89,083	16,13,088
1937	84,66,104	23,13,110

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years:—

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, grey	39,80,078	46,23,360	63,63,398	53,71,908	50,06,749
Piece goods, white	1,11,39,134	1,10,84,147	1,14,91,884	1,13,11,087	1,13,80,800
Piece goods, coloured.	61,13,483	68,14,800	69,63,890	53,45,701	50,10,873
Coffee	64,33,597	61,03,050	33,80,776	65,86,883	34,73,410
Skins, raw	28,96,633	20,33,080	61,33,473	39,64,720	48,01,380
Hides, raw	30,398	30,398	30,398	1,41,708	1,01,890
Grain and pulse	28,33,278	63,84,203	42,16,972	42,76,913	30,71,487
Coal	3,86,761	9,84,510	13,33,080	18,32,911	34,34,498
Tobacco	18,70,333	23,33,003	25,03,130	30,01,104	28,14,843
Provisions and oilman's stores.	8,37,409	8,63,178	13,01,496	9,03,707	9,63,707
Sugar	13,49,107	13,49,430	20,04,474	18,34,901	13,88,389
Oils	1,48,16,746	1,69,19,707	1,88,01,087	1,63,81,073	1,79,81,611
Cotton twist	11,33,011	8,83,487	11,01,700	8,89,664	8,43,039
Animals, living	7,80,500	5,63,100	5,63,136	8,39,378	7,18,707
Gums and resin	5,39,070	6,27,767	5,39,603	4,66,869	6,48,003
Spices	6,06,231	7,03,333	10,39,107	13,03,000	13,03,033
Seeds	2,86,386	4,00,747	4,63,079	4,63,071	3,86,719
Metals	4,80,489	6,16,348	5,83,333	8,90,869	8,06,435
Wood	6,69,130	6,73,883	5,70,833	5,39,837	5,00,330
Tea	1,03,091	1,04,034	6,41,690	4,84,633	8,81,643
Fruits and vegetables, including dates.	7,38,389	8,30,963	9,84,804	10,40,403	11,04,983
Dyeing materials	3,40,418	4,68,080	3,43,907	6,13,309	6,11,433
Vehicles, etc.	3,00,331	6,03,300	14,44,300	11,84,418	18,04,330
Hardware and cutlery.	3,13,070	3,40,223	6,74,703	5,34,039	5,03,034
Machinery	1,17,893	1,08,363	3,47,309	4,07,834	4,13,039
Instruments	1,32,800	1,78,380	3,08,844	3,89,308	4,38,009
Glassware	1,27,794	1,37,398	2,76,093	2,08,433	3,41,364

The following table shows the value of the most important articles of the export trade for the last five years:— 439

Articles.	1932-33	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods, cotton	30,01,090	36,88,629	30,60,497	40,00,320	40,88,777
Piece goods, silk	3,18,340	3,79,35	7,33,098	9,99,430	9,76,633
Piece goods, unbleached	49,83,497	68,08,117	31,72,184	40,86,370	38,87,308
Coffee	31,60,727	68,56,07	39,11,003	58,10,057	51,46,390
Ghee, raw	36,05,317	39,38,67	33,57,094	71,04,783	80,04,619
Hides, raw	33,230	61,35	1,27,990	3,23,608	4,73,336
Grain and pulse	63,61,885	18,03,31	64,80,494	27,98,300	36,11,030
Tobacco	12,01,646	13,38,89	13,36,710	18,30,367	14,38,868
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,33,699	3,67,31	8,61,460	3,33,073	6,60,363
Sugar	10,81,309	10,06,55	15,01,100	14,57,430	10,00,190
Spices and drugs	6,31,467	6,08,03	7,66,767	5,83,800	8,42,827
Salt	69,83,400	67,89,93	56,13,097	50,06,141	55,69,418
Cotton twist	10,33,339	6,93,65	8,89,717	4,17,177	4,66,783
Spices	6,66,000	6,37,88	7,10,210	6,10,401	6,93,003
Hides	6,18,339	6,88,08	5,40,149	8,90,763	6,36,493
Metals	1,73,100	1,72,52	1,32,203	2,40,806	3,60,868
Animals, living	1,46,390	80,03	1,19,831	40,215	10,153
Tea	1,06,468	1,22,03	3,10,864	3,33,660	3,51,726
Dyeing materials	3,01,769	1,69,30	2,15,600	2,87,660	4,23,717
Bags	1,02,673	1,01,30	1,87,090	2,71,081	3,15,667
Beads	64,967	70,64	1,22,996	1,19,811	1,26,049

VIII.—LABOUR.

Agriculture Labour.

There being no agriculture in the Colony, the question of agricultural labour does not arise. 241 463

Industrial Labour.

Workers for heavy manual labour are obtained from the Protectorate and the Yemen. This form of labour is principally confined to the shipping companies and the salt-works. The demand for cargo and coal coolies varies, and the local companies arrange through their agents to recruit labour as and when required. The salt companies employ a permanent staff of coolies who are recruited by ocal agents from the Protectorate and the Yemen. These agents arrange to replace casualties and recruit extra labour when necessary. 464

The interests of the workmen are safeguarded by the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which are applicable in the Colony. 466

4-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1897) 1939 1M45 Aden M&S

G505 #27 *British Tanker Company.* From and to Persian Gulf.

H. Hogarth and Sons. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Load salt at Aden for Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong.

G506 *Lloyd Triestino, Italia, Terrestre, Navigazione Libera Triestina S. A. Trieste Soc., Transatlantica Navigaz. a Vapore, Venice.* Genoa via Naples to Bombay via Aden; Trieste via Marseilles and Aden, to Karachi, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe; Bombay and Karachi via Aden to Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste; Genoa via Aden to Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane.

Trieste via Aden to Hahon, Mogadiscio, Chisimaio, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, Lourenzo Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London; Venice via Marseilles, Djibouti, Aden, Bunder Cassim, Abida, Hafun, El Obbia, Mogadiscio, Merka, Brava, Chisimaio, Mombasa, and back by same route to Mauritius.

Messageries Maritimes. Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti, Aden, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mahelli, Moroni, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius and homeward via same route. 2. Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti (sometimes Aden), Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Singapore, Saigon, Tourane, Haiphong and homeward via same route. 3. Occasionally calling Aden, Marseilles, Port Said, Djibouti, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and homeward.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Homeward way only. From Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Ishimine Line (Homeward). From Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Penang via Aden to Port Said, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 2. From Calcutta to the same discharge ports; also from Calcutta via Aden to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. Outward from New York to Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen. Do not usually discharge at Aden outward. Homeward from Australian ports to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stavanger, Oslo; route sometimes varies to include a Spanish port or other Scandinavian ports.

Hamburg Amerika Line. Homeward. Dutch East Indian ports via Aden to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Deutsche Ost Afrikka Linie. Outward and homeward as occasion offers. Outward. Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Ceuta, Malaga, Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenzo Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown and above ports via Aden to Hamburg.

Hansa Line. Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Yambo, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Durban, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Bunder Shahpur, Mohammerah and Basrah. *Homeward.* Suez, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Coasting Vessels.—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers and the Halal Shipping Company, Limited, maintain a fleet of

4-0 9/2. Colonial Office 0-3 (1937) 1939 16845 Adm 16845

five and three steamers respectively which run between Aden and Mukalla, Shehr, Berbera, Zeila, Perim, Djibouti, Mocha, Kamaran, Hodeidah, Gizan, Medi and Port Sudan. Very frequent services of dhows also trade to and from these ports and in addition to many other little ports on both sides of southern Red Sea, Gulf of Aden up to Persian Gulf and also to Socotra.

Many other shipping lines make occasional calls at Aden in connection with cargo, and other lines call at Aden for bunkers only.

The only ports for which there is a poor direct service are the Levant Spanish and Portuguese ports. Cargo is sent with transhipment at Port Said.

Roads.

There are no railways in the Colony and all transport is by road or by sea. The sea transport is not great and consists of the carriage of salt and building materials from Little Aden to Tawahi and Maalo.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the road mileage as the side roads in the town which are used principally by pedestrians and camels do not require to be kept up, and the Royal Air Force maintain certain of the roads which lie in the Military Area. The Aden Settlement maintain 13 miles of bituminous macadam road and 29 miles of water-bound macadam road.

Motor Transport.

On the 31st December, 1937, there were 198 licensed public cars and 53 licensed omnibuses. The number of private cars was 367 and there were 66 licensed lorries and trucks.

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the above motor vehicles:—

		No. of vehicles.
1.	British Empire	234
2.	United States of America	291
3.	French	9
4.	Italian	36
5.	German	14
	Total	684

Trade with the interior is conducted mainly by camel caravans, but as roads and routes in the Aden Protectorate are being developed more and more cars and lorries are being brought into use.

Post Office.

The Postmaster at Steamer Point is responsible for the postal services under the general control of the Finance Officer. The offices in the Colony are situated at Steamer Point, Camp and

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-S (1947) 1948 MAG Aden A&M

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 30th and 31st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 29th December a bomb exploded in the cattle lines at Hadjaff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 8, and on that afternoon, in view of the grave tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 38 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

648 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee on the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948-49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

•459 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with
654 the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

[illegible]

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at subsidised, prices. The position of export goods, particularly textiles, [illegible] during the year. At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mainly by an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. Rice, for instance, rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per gally owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £24 million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

B.M. Bib., Colonial Office C-8 (1947) 1948 MISC Aden A.M.1

651 (c) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

• 975 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[458] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,421; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobaccos, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

MAIN IMPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,031,652	2,05,73,241
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	367	98,070
Animals for food	No.	95,988	25,60,189
Dairy produce	Cwt.	6,771	8,35,831
Beverages :			
Beer of all description	Gallons	174,692	8,32,132
Coffee	Cwt.	159,399	1,26,25,040
Spirit	Gallons	9,132	3,43,780
Wines	,,	3,407	74,173
Tea	Lb.	761,464	10,53,391
Dates, wet	Tons	9,801	40,19,634
Spices	Cwt.	55,829	37,07,920
Sugar	Tons	6,941	33,95,304
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	83,388	88,02,834
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	933,035	40,27,812
Coal	Tons	275,177	1,74,09,732
Seeds and nuts for oil	,,	2,676	18,84,918
Gums and resins	Cwt.	56,086	26,61,351
Hides, raw	Tons	412	8,94,307
Skins, raw	,,	4,142	1,35,76,342
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	8,266	6,80,953
Cotton yarns	Lb.	551,503	17,72,222
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	26,728,305	2,11,81,368
Woollen and worsted piece-goods	,,	10,185	1,25,145
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	1,184	5,33,111
Footwear	Pairs	171,375	9,59,333
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,501,641	16,24,756
Petrol	,,	1,567,226	15,69,566
Lubricating oil	,,	295,633	8,63,524
Gas oil	Tons	4,019	2,62,609
Fuel oil	,,	757,237	3,51,44,011
Total of imports by value			Rs. 19,32,79,043
Total of specie by value			Rs. 4,45,607
Grand total of imports			Rs. 19,37,24,650

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5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden Al M

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MAIN EXPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	*Value in Rupees*
Grain and flour	Cwt.	678,861	1,36,64,268
Dairy produce	"	4,766	6,16,940
Beverages:			
Coffee	"	137,270	1,45,82,343
Tea	Lb.	130,623	2,62,372
Dates, Wet	Cwt.	79,354	19,77,722
Spices	"	42,986	26,55,464
Sugar	"	92,553	22,81,545
Salt	Tons	84,187	11,49,663
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	38,824	40,23,596
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	650,798	13,83,172
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	574	4,74,871
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,223	26,48,445
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Tons	102	1,61,285
Hides, raw	"	7[illegible]	19,34,591
Skins, raw	"	5,05[illegible]	2,09,26,520
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	165,298	4,11,049
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	4,075,009	42,33,743
Kerosene oil	Gallons	524,992	5,71,876
Petrol	"	752,212	7,64,745
Mineral oil	"	4,915,291	15,83,317
Soaps	Cwt.	33,213	14,96,140
Total of exports by value			Rs. 8,91,15,501
Total of specie by value			Rs. 2,19,633
Grand total of exports			Rs. 8,93,35,134

N.B. At the time of going to press the information in respect of the year 1947 is not availal.. hence the figures for the year 1946 have been given.

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans acres in extent. The export in 1947 amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	Quantity of salt produced in tons
1943	199,236
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 50,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumieria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seins and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by Kingfish (*Scomberomerus*), which are caught in large quantites and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maleh". Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other

5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a " special " class for a group of successful candidates

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	49 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	227 3 0
3,000	522 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 2 0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1*s.* 6*d.*

453 The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

G:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

IMPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,963,411
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	708
Animals for food	Nos.	109,729
Dairy produce	Cwt.	25,184
Beer of all description including cider	Gallons	141,956
Coffee	Cwt.	132,813
Spirit	Gallons	8,893
Wines	"	2,820
Tea	Lb.	1,362,470
Dates, wet	Tons	7,699
Spices	Cwt.	51,295
Sugar	Tons	12,268
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	52,213
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,624,780
Coal	Tons	327,604
Seeds and nuts for oil	"	2,269
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,390
Hides, raw	Tons	642
Skins, raw	"	3,225
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	16,973
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,226,405
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	45,835,697
Woollen piece-goods	"	91,312
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	35,694
Footwear	Pairs	76,553
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,535,438
Petrol	"	3,158,849
Lubricating Oil	"	241,460
Gas oil	Tons	19,036
Fuel oil	"	1,061,564
Specie by value		Rs. 4,40,908
Total imports (estimated) for 1947		Rs. 31,68,43,559
for 1948		Rs. 35,01,46,472

439

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

● 439

EXPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain and flour	Cwt.	1,724,668	
Dairy produce	,,	16,619	
Coffee	,,	124,502	
Tea	Lb.	578,128	
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	105,472	
Spices	,,	36,306	
Sugar	,,	83,527	
Salt	Tons	317,740	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	35,526	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,444,927	
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	906	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	48,098	
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallons	61,807	
Hides, raw	Tons	1,130	
Skins, raw	,,	3,518	
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	2,097,936	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	22,846,406	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	457,772	
Petrol	,,	1,585,104	
Mineral oil	,,	1,859,522	
Soap	Cwt.	28,745	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,01,788
Total exports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 15,96,08,850
for 1948			Rs. 15,62,61,697

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which
226 operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439 The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and
473 the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the
167 labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
473 chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is
249 the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden

of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change.

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be :

Notes : Rs. 3,25,00,000 ; Coin : Rs. 5,00,000.

453

The following banks operate in Aden :

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches ;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were :

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

439

504

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

439

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union.

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 42 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949. The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

IMPORTS 1948 AND 1949

Articles	Denomination	Quantity 1948	Quantity 1949
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt	1,015,262	1,049,046
Feeding-stuff for animals	Ton	404	804
Animals for food	Nos.	114,411	130,601
Dairy produce	Cwt.	38,434	13,027
Beer of all description including cider	Gallon	138,646	200,406
Coffee	Cwt.	127,674	227,271
Spirit	Gallon	13,103	11,309
Wines	Gallon	3,137	2,825
Tea	Lb.	1,055,375	1,659,844
Dates, wet	Ton	7,967	6,968
Spices	Cwt.	52,469	60,193
Sugar	Ton	9,351	348,640
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	64,179	59,478
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,862,326	2,675,925
Coal	Ton	229,014	230,941
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,525	1,519
Gums and resins	Cwt.	46,647	36,606
Hides, raw	Ton	424	398
Skins, raw	Ton	2,664	1,496
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	6,152	4,304
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,210,054	5,572,609
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	47,821,966	101,117,982
Woollen piece-goods	Yard	33,618	28,794
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	2,532	1,997
Footwear	Pair	64,768	245,617
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,508,526	1,439,754
Petrol	Gallon	3,454,879	3,831,628
Lubricating oil	Gallon	197,438	206,931
Gas oil	Tons	18	12,487
Fuel oil	Tons	1,694,039	2,204,001

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 3,52,185
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 10,11,200
Total imports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 35,01,46,472
Total imports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 43,67,11,407

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7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

ADEN COLONY

EXPORTS 1948 AND 1949

439

Articles	Denomination	Quantity 1948	Quantity 1949
Grain and flour	Cwt.	731,161	875,290
Dairy produce	Cwt.	15,644	6,881
Coffee	Cwt.	123,049	171,847
Tea	Lb.	978,096	1,061,590
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	109,349	84,494
Spices	Cwt.	29,307	32,625
Sugar	Cwt.	140,817	210,393
Salt	Ton	278,650	228,058
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	27,403	27,262
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,231,339	1,149,250
Seeds and nuts for oil	Ton	2,089	18,702
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,432	15,643
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallon	172,760	53,401
Hides, raw	Ton	642	685
Skins, raw	Ton	3,364	3,075
Cotton twist and yarns	Lb.	2,616,156	36,599
Cotton piece-goods	Yard	39,156,574	110,007,826
Kerosene oil	Gallon	385,615	368,210
Petrol	Gallon	1,731,968	1,634,415
Mineral oil	Gallon	922,718	627,671
Soap	Cwt.	38,208	19,732

Specie by value for 1948	Rs. 10,34,221
Specie by value for 1949	Rs. 6,18,26,950
Total exports (estimated) for 1948	Rs. 15,62,61,697
Total exports (estimated) for 1949	Rs. 19,47,95,051

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951. MM1 Aden mm1

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans, 3,682 acres in extent. 317

The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian and three Indians. There has been a considerable improvement in production in the last three years as can be seen from the following figures :

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108
1949	303,432
1950	255,865

India bought three-quarters of its overseas requirements of salt from Aden, and Japan also increased its demands. [439]

FISHERIES

The position in the industry is in the main unaltered since the publication of the 1948 report. The Fishery Department began work on a permanent basis during the winter of 1949-50, when the Fishery Officer returned from leave in December and a British skipper for the fishery vessel arrived in Aden in January. During 1950, progress was disappointing, the fishery vessel being handicapped for eight of the twelve months by a broken winch for which the necessary parts could not be obtained, while storage space for fishing gear was not made available until July. A considerable amount of work remains to be done ashore and on board the fishery vessel before the department can be regarded as adequately equipped for its duties. 654

The recording of the amount of fish handled by the four markets in the Colony was instituted early in the year. This and public opinion have emphasised the fact that the present fishing industry is unable to supply the needs of the population of the Colony except for occasional brief periods. The result has been a varying scarcity and occasional short gluts, the high but fluctuating prices causing hardship for the consumer and insecurity for the producer. How much the position has been due to poor catches and how much to increased population it is as yet impossible to say ; the fact remains that a population of over 100,000 is dependent for its fish on a small fleet of paddling and sailing canoes with a range of a few miles, and that no storage facilities exist except for one small and obsolete cold store, and a number of decrepit ice boxes at the markets. 226 433 [254]

The Fishery Department is attacking the problem in two ways, by increasing the efficiency of existing equipment and methods and by exploring neighbouring waters with the fishery vessel in search of 654 226

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

654 226 grounds which could be worked profitably by larger power craft. Experiments with outboard motors on dugout canoes have been moderately encouraging, and it is hoped that a method of mounting one particular model through a central trunk, which is now being tested, will provide a small power craft suited to the fishermen's needs. The larger planked beach-boats or sambuks have much greater possibilities. The Colony has bought a 9-h.p. diesel engine and installed it in the sambuk of a leading fisherman, on hire-purchase terms. After five months he is very pleased with it, although the installation is not yet wholly satisfactory.

[464] In general the introduction of mechanical power to the Aden fishermen presents many problems. There is an acute shortage of carpenters and mechanics capable of installing engines but plenty of self-styled experts ready to damage both engine and boat. Then, when an installation is complete, it must be placed in the hands of an illiterate with no mechanical knowledge whatsoever, beyond what the engineman of the fishery vessel and the Fishery Officer have been able to teach him since he accepted the loan. Once the sambuk owners have become used to engines, it should be possible greatly to reduce the labour of working their nets by installing winches, and thereby enable them to dispense with some of their at present uneconomically large crews.

Attempts to find productive grounds with the fishery vessel proved abortive, as the sein winch-drive broke in May and the necessary parts did not arrive in Aden until December. Two encouraging shots of mixed sea perch were made in Ghubbet al Haikah, 70 miles from Aden, before the mishap occurred, however, so it is to be hoped that this and other grounds will be found to hold fish during 1951. The use of craft of this size could only be undertaken in conjunction with cold storage in Aden, as the landing of a full cargo would temporarily glut the market. The craft themselves would have either to carry ice or else to be fitted with refrigeration. Such an undertaking would be outside the scope of any but the largest Aden firms, unless the cold store belonged to a separate concern.

In order to estimate the potential market for quick-frozen fish with the shipping calling at Aden, the Fishery Officer and the Harbour Master drafted and circulated a questionnaire on the subject. This revealed a monthly demand for approximately 15 tons which would be open to a concern equipped with modern cold storage, over and above what could be sold ashore to the people of Aden.

228 439 In addition to the trade in fresh fish, the Colony of Aden is the centre of a considerable entrepôt trade in cured fish, a great part of the total catch from the south coast of Arabia, the southern Red Sea and Somaliland being brought by dhow for the exporting merchants, who store it in godowns on islands in the harbour. Their principal market is Colombo, but large quantities go to East Africa. The Aden Port Trust records a total of nearly 120,000 cwts. of dried and salted fish as having left Aden in 1949: the 1950 returns are not yet available.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . . £192,264. Notes . . £3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :

485 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100¼ & 100 3/16	99¼ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5 : Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[504] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

IMPORTS

Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Grain, pulse and flour	cwt.	1,082,111	1,176,541
Feeding stuff for animals	ton	351	241
Animals for food	cwt.	115,211	175,741
Dairy Produce	cwt.	24,320	18,335
Beer of all descriptions including cider	gallon	252,174	241,913
Coffee	cwt.	149,304	144,367
Spirit	gallon	13,116	13,289
Wines	gallon	4,246	4,172
Tea	lb.	1,865,291	1,773,867
Dates, wet	ton	14,568	14,400
Spices	cwt.	38,065	44,040
Sugar	ton	16,371	10,400
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	cwt.	58,737	41,504
„ Manufactured	lb.	2,589,956	2,353,418
Coal	ton	124,326	69,759
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	ton	1,620	1,624
Gums and Resins	cwt.	55,472	64,092
Hides, raw	ton	1,044	510
Skins, raw	ton	2,492	171
Shells and Cowries	cwt.	4,768	3,013
Cotton Yarns	lb.	2,743,252	4,508,367
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	123,340,323	133,977,449
Woollen piece-goods	yd.	53,438	56,498
Woollen manufactures all sorts	cwt.	5,336	5,861
Footwear	pair	394,818	321,143
Kerosene Oil	gallon	1,674,784	1,362,304
Petrol	gallon	4,569,782	4,268,570
Lubricating Oil	gallon	330,529	560,084
Gas Oil	ton	147,896	53,537
Fuel Oil	ton	2,414,776	2,639,150

Specie by value for 1950	*Shs.*	951,020
Specie by value for 1951	*Shs.*	3,498,002
Specie by value for 1952	*Shs.*	1,456,930
Estimated Total Imports (excluding spice) for 1950		£41,838,219
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1951		£50,216,736
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1952		£56,474,508

Foreign Payments

In accordance with a directive from the Secretary of State restrictions were imposed at the end of February, 1952, on imports from all non-scheduled territories and the world open general licence previously in force for certain articles was cancelled. Imports from Japan of all goods were discontinued on 31st March, 1952, in view of the currency difficulties between Japan and the scheduled territories. The only exception was a small import of building materials authorised in the latter half of 1952.

It was hoped in the first instance to achieve a saving on foreign

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

•439 payments by reducing non-sterling imports by 25 per cent of 1951 trade. Owing however to the large commitments already made under open general licence, and to the number of credits opened with non-scheduled territories in January and February, it was found necessary to reduce licensed imports to 65 per cent of 1951 trade. In addition certain essential items, such as building materials, were placed under open general licence from O.E.E.C. countries. It was estimated that a reduction of foreign payments to at least 73 per cent of 1951 would have been achieved up to the end of 1952.

Textiles

There has been a decline in the prices of piece-goods generally and prices of grey sheetings have been weak throughout 1952. No restrictions had been placed on the import of piece-goods from sterling and O.E.E.C. countries, and with the receipt in 1951 of large consignments of grey sheetings from Europe and India, local merchants held stocks greatly in excess of local requirements and the demands of entrepot trade. Manchester prices of processed sheeting and drills dropped between 15 per cent and 25 per cent during the year.

Government Imports

Flour, sugar and rice continued to be imported by Government; supplies of flour and sugar were ample, but rice was in short supply. There was a temporary shortage of flour in 1951 as consignments were held up by strikes in Australian ports. There was a small increase in the price of rice, the price of flour remained steady and there was a substantial decrease in the price of sugar. Satisfactory new contracts were obtained for the supply of these commodities in 1953 and 1954.

General

More motor vehicles and manufactured machinery were available from the United Kingdom.

There was a great scarcity of Egyptian onions and the price rose, but with the re-introduction of the open general licence supplies again became plentiful and the price returned to normal.

Import regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

EXPORTS

Articles	*Unit*	1951 *Quantity*	1952 *Quantity*
Grain, pulse and flour	cwt.	810,457	763,105
Dairy Produce	cwt.	7,187	6,366
Coffee	cwt.	155,047	177,186
Tea	lb.	1,350,435	1,158,614
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	cwt.	189,981	188,233
Spices	cwt.	24,143	27,078
Sugar	cwt.	169,641	60,136

8:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Salt	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	cwt.	19,961	19,543
" Manufactured	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides	ton	1,550	994
Skins	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap	cwt.	23,382	27,377

Specie by value for 1950	*Shs.* 9,434,790
" " " " 1951	*Shs.* 6,992,038
" " " " 1952	*Shs.* 2,443,700
Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for 1950	£39,019,270
" " " " " " 1951	44,366,410
" " " " " " 1952	45,551,755

* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

435 early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

APPENDIX

Import Regulations

439 Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :

Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia

with the exception of the following commodities :
Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ; Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ; Sugar cane cuttings.

II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produce of the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.

III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.

IV. Commercial travellers' samples.

V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.

VI. Returned goods of British origin.

VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :
The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.
and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations.

VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.

X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.

XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.

XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1964 MM1 Aden MM1

XIII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea or air to a destination named as such in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note. 439

XIV. Goods for the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Aden Port Trust.

Export Regulations

Export licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

I. Her Majesty's mail.

II. Her Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Her Majesty's Forces.

III. Goods for export by land for use and consumption in the Yemen and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; Iron and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty gunny bags.

IV. Passengers' accompanied baggage.

V. Commercial travellers' samples.

VI. Oil for ships' bunkers.

VII. Coal for ships' bunkers.

VIII. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.

IX. Water and ice.

X. Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :
Eastern Aden Protectorate
Western Aden Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
Yemen
Ethiopia
India
Ceylon
East Africa.

XI. Goods consigned to the Government of Somaliland Protectorate.

XII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea to a destination named as such in the body or in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows:

Year	*Tons*
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fish-
226 ing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down
501 through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter
426 are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhooda*) of

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the needs of the populaton except in the summer months when gluts are common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one

[439]

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MMI

FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	*Fukum*	*Hiswa*	*Sheikh Othman*	*Crater*	*Tawahi*	*Khormaksar*
Sambuks	27	13	—	—	3	—	—
Houris (line)	57	—	—	32	100	30	—
Houris (net)	35	46	14	5	10	7	17
Large encircling gill nets	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH

1951 . . . 2,094 tons 1952 . . . 2,487 tons

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preservatives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

504 131 439 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 631 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 643 645 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 226 625 659 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

sion was made in the Fortress Township for the election of three members, who must be of Aden or British birth; the franchise was limited to males born or resident for a stipulated period in Aden, and with a property qualification which was reduced by half (giving an electorate of about 5,000) after the 1949 election had resulted in the return of an Arab merchant, a Pakistani advocate, and a Parsee merchant.

The climate of Aden Colony and of the southern coast is generally pleasant between November and March. The summer heat, though great, is less intense than that of the interior of Arabia or of Iraq, but this is more than offset by the oppressive humidity between April and October. Rainfall is trifling, but heavy thunderstorms occur irregularly. The town relies for its water-supply on bore-holes at Shaikh Othman, supplemented by supplies in the famous Tanks, which date from pre-Islamic times and were restored for use in 1856. They have a storage capacity of 8 million gallons. Aden is a free port and there are no customs dues except on liquor, drugs, tobacco, motor spirit, and salt. Salt is a government monopoly, and is produced locally in large quantities for export by evaporation from sea-water. The only other local industries are dhow-building, soap manufacture, dyeing, cigarette-making, and fishing.

The present prosperity of the Colony depends on its importance as a bunkering port for coal and oil, for which purposes it handles a tonnage of shipping comparable with that of Liverpool. This balance will be altered when the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's new 5-million-tons-a-year refinery, begun in November 1952, comes on stream in 1954.[1] Apart from the export of salt (which supplied in 1950 75 per cent of India's imports of that commodity), the bulk of Aden's other trade consists of entrepôt and transhipment between neighbouring countries. The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft (sailing dhows, etc.) which entered the port during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839, more than double the figure for 1938; the number of country craft was 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201, a decrease of 17 per cent compared with the previous year. Recent estimates of imports and exports were:

	Imports	*Exports*
	(£ million)	
1948	2·29	1·88
1949	2·73	2·19
1950	3·49	3·25
1951	4·19	3·70
1952	4·71	3·80

(SOURCE: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, no. 10, September-October 1953).

[1] *Petroleum Press Service*, December 1952.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor 494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro- 505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are 506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be 205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had 436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits 652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and 658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under [873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a tech- 874] nical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

21: Fisher S-4 (no date) 1950 M1 Middle East M1
Aden M M1
Oman MK1

A 504 [439]

influence, as a coaling station and garrison; and with its settled political conditions, which are in contrast to the turbulence and unrest of the remainder of southern Arabia, Aden has come to be a collecting centre and market for the products of the entire region. Coffee is brought in native boats from both sides of the Gulf of Aden, frankincense comes from Dhofar and the Hadhramaut, cereals and other foodstuffs from India, and timber for houses and boatbuilding from the East Indies and Burma.

ME 131 648

Politically, most of the southern coastlands of Arabia are under British influence. Aden and its immediate hinterland are British protectorates; and further east, in the Hadhramaut, there is a rather vaguer British suzerainty over Arab rulers. The lowlands of Shihr adjoining the Hadhramaut are now part of the state of Oman. In many instances, however, the frontiers between various spheres of influence are not fully delimited, and on some maps the boundaries of the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the British protected territories appear only as approximations.

III. OMAN

O 101 131

In the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula lies the region of Oman, distinct structurally from the rest of Arabia, and isolated on the landward side by the desert of the Rub al Khali, or El Dahna—Philby's Empty Quarter. Because of this isolation, Oman has few contacts with the interior; and in its culture and economic life looks more towards Iran and India than towards the Arab lands of the north and west.

O 133

Oman consists of an enormous upfold of rock series of many ages, with disturbed pre-Cambrian rocks as the core, and later sedimentaries (chiefly limestone), resting upon this core in irregular masses. Faulting has occurred on a considerable scale; and extensive dislocation in the north, in the region of the Musandum peninsula, has given rise to a varied topography of tectonic valleys and upland horsts. Subsequent drowning by the sea has produced a fjord type of coastline, with long, deep inlets shut in by steep walled cliffs. The largest of these drowned troughs is Elphinstone Inlet at the head of the Musandum Peninsula, which is 10 miles long, and surrounded on all sides by cliffs 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. These deep-water estuaries make excellent harbours, but are greatly handicapped by lack of access to the shore—

A 165 731 1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics A [167] are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

A 165 Figures for the 5 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

N 165 Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[39] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby breast-fed and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children H under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent 165 greater in most areas. Malnutrition and 146 ignorance of the fundamental principles of 854 child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

Social Economy

A 433 489 The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for ocean and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production A 439 of salt in evaporation beds along the coast 317 surrounding Aden harbor is the only export A 491 industry. Numerous small plants have been

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM 1

Exports of Merchandise.

H 439

		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Fish products: (dried shark).	*Lakhm*	Little only	Rs. 1/8 a *frasila*	(1353 *prices*)
Safif (dried *Tarnak* and *Tamad* fish), cases of 2 cwt.		2,000 to 3,000	$15 a case	$30,000 to $45,000
Rish (shark fins) *frasilas* of 30 lb.		1,500	$4 a *frasila*	$6,000
Tobacco (Hamumi)	*Bahars*	*5,000 to 6,000	Rs. 25–80 according to quality.	Rs. 500,000
Honey, lb.	...	60,000		Rs. 100,000

* Not all exported, but the bulk.

H 438 / 431 The great bulk of the Hadhramaut trade is sea-borne. Shibam is the principal centre for land-borne trade into the Hadhramaut. The goods that come into that town from the interior are, ghee, jowari, wheat, barley, coffee berries, honey, oil, oilcakes, raisins, almonds, cotton, blankets, spinning cloth and animals. Most of these are domestic products and products of other parts of the Aden Protectorate, but coffee berries come from Yafa' and San'ā, and raisins and almonds particularly from San'ā. There is not a great deal of traffic from San'ā, but if the Shibam crops are not good the traffic increases. A moderate number of firearms and ammunition enter the Hadhramaut from the Yemen and Nejran through Shibam.

H 439 / A 439 As the bulk of the trade of the Hadhramaut is with Aden, the following tables provided by the Trade Registration Office are of interest. Unfortunately the figures for the Hadhramaut ports and districts are not separated from other places under the heading Arabian Gulf Ports. These " ports " are, Hadhramaut: Mukalla, Shihr, Du'an, Dis. Gheil Ba Wazir, Qus'eir, Burum, Hami, Meifa and Hajr; and other ports: Shuqra, Habban, Seihūt, Dhofar, 'Irqa, Maqatein, Bir 'Ali, Ahwar, Balihaf, Qishn, Soqotra Island, Ras Seilan and Murbat.

N A 431

Telegrams G:5 (1934-5)1936 MMI Reassessment MM2

Aden MM1

78

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ADEN FROM ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	Denomination.	1929–30.		1930–31.		1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	Nos.	—	—	—	—	300	2,700	—	—	—	—
Books and printed matters	Cwt.	31	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk and Lime ...	„	6,592	9,143	13,650	18,941	17,581	15,955	7,707	7,482	7,289	9,736
Coffee	„	—	—	63	1,138	83	1,544	167	1,836	—	—
Cordage and Rope ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	4,151	—	—
Drugs, etc., Aloes ...	„	—	—	116	2,522	89	1,574	126	2,121	213	3,918
„ „ Asafœtida ...	„	54	1,800	81	1,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, other sorts ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,208	—	—	—	—
Dyeing, other sorts ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1,800
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	„	6,600	46,900	6,377	36,453	3,960	31,144	7,019	35,775	11,389	59,270
„ „ salted ...	„	2,089	19,232	2,561	25,994	1,827	20,422	2,720	19,207	2,987	22,719
„ Maws and Shark-fins.	„	1,143	44,519	1,277	29,627	1,134	26,256	1,145	22,123	1,686	31,944
Dates, wet	Tons	90	12,297	242	17,209	18	1,951	72	5,439	194	18,850
Furniture of wood ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,714	—	—	—	—
Grain, Jowari and Bajri	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,474
Grain, Rice	„	6	1,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic	Cwt.	—	—	85	2,636	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Incense	„	6,864	143,743	10,519	180,435	6,310	88,869	2,631	35,165	4,618	41,855
„ other sorts	„	2,914	71,348	431	8,344	660	11,905	235	3,511	886	7,078
Hides, raw	Tons	4	1,770	7	2,625	11	3,960	—	—	—	—
Skins, raw	„	17	21,003	6	6,822	9	8,721	6	3,118	6	4,397
Jewellery, Plate of Gold and Silver	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,028
Leather, manufactured other sorts	Cwt.	22	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manures	Tons	33	1,382	—	—	—	—	182	1,422	—	—
Mats and Mattings ...	Sq. Yds.	39,160	9,790	34,490	8,178	30,390	9,731	23,040	6,994	33,300	8,239
Fish Oil	Gls.	—	—	—	—	2,532	1,423	2,091	1,346	13,173	6,702
Perfumery	Value	—	—	—	1,090	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions—Ghee ...	Cwt.	87	5,120	26	1,089	—	—	—	—	24	1,295
„ Vinegar ...	Gls.	4,312	4,256	5,072	4,881	4,434	4,047	3,187	3,794	3,606	3,514

H 439 A 439

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ADEN FROM ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS—*continued*.

Articles.	*denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—other sorts ...	Cwt.	278	9,027	302	14,287	218	11,877	186	8,069	220	9,191
Shells, Mother of Pearl ...	„	404	14,476	200	6,146	369	7,987	420	8,968	507	9,542
Spices—Dry Ginger ...	„	70	1,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ —Black Pepper ...	„	—	—	—	—	35	1,200	—	—	—	—
Stones and Marble ...	Tons	51	1,050	176	4,780	187	3,368	—	—	—	—
Cotton, Raw	„	7	4,047	3	1,802	10	1,789	4	1,515	—	—
„ Twist	Lb.	3,600	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Canvas ...	Yds.	1,600	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed Piece Goods ...	„	111,270	48,140	146,970	55,835	167,310	39,915	168,490	30,716	144,674	23,335
Jute Gunny Bags ...	No.	13,540	3,824	8,560	2,009	6,320	1,350	—	—	—	—
Wool Blankets	„	3,528	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Carpets and Rugs...	„	2,800	10,398	1,120	2,480	—	—	—	—	2,660	1,950
Artificial silk piece goods	Yds.	3,300	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,301,600	758,215	1,672,496	514,982	2,150,708	536,263	2,023,271	368,148	1,557,300	252,527
Toys, other sorts... ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,128	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars	Nos.	8	7,200	4	8,800	3	4,065	1	1,900	2	1,600
Ships, and parts of ...	Value	—	3,620	—	3,475	—	4,795	—	1,135	—	1,160
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	149	4,452	121	3,695	—	—	121	6,780	73	3,131
Firewood	Tons	2,165	29,092	1,814	23,793	1,342	15,158	2,176	24,177	1,737	18,635
Wood, manufactured ...	Value	—	3,021	—	2,268	—	—	—	1,407	—	—
All other articles ...	„	—	4,446	—	6,810	—	4,269	—	2,033	—	1,313
Total Merchandise ...	Rs.		1,305,228		980,241		846,457		598,092		523,466
Treasure, Gold	„		88,365		55,130		95,925		75,465		32,685
„ Silver	„		463,758		493,078		594,471		359,231		368,765
Total Treasure	„		552,423		548,208		690,396		434,696		401,450
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	„		1,857,651		1,528,449		1,536,853		1,032,788		924,916

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2 Aden 74

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ADEN TO ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	denomination.	1929–30.		1930–31.		1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	Nos.	3,980	77,230	2,022	25,540	6,531	61,378	7,533	63,010	5,677	42,952
Apparel	Value	—	2,317	—	1,315	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and ammunition ...	„	—	5,495	—	23,713	—	29,924	—	19,533	—	29,409
Building materials ...	Cwt.	—	—	536	2,025	411	1,536	699	2,029	551	1,574
Books and printed matters	„	46	1,813	51	2,200	75	3,035	41	1,669	37	1,971
Chemicals, etc.	Value	—	3,106	—	8,845	—	3,079	—	1,954	—	3,619
Coffee	Cwt.	3,960	122,035	4,067	123,951	3,507	74,500	3,385	63,956	4,538	91,774
Cordage and Rope ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	1,068	—	—
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	—	3,009	—	5,045	—	4,288	—	5,463	—	5,059
Dyeing and Tanning substances	Cwt.	956	51,411	1,399	56,246	1,161	48,464	1,206	57,218	1,311	71,449
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	—	5,834	—	5,947	—	6,638	—	8,616	—	7,455
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	Cwt.	744	7,932	1,148	9,828	2,206	14,369	746	3,225	—	—
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	Tons	15	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh onions	Cwt.	1,244	7,442	872	4,397	655	3,315	549	2,301	1,539	4,825
Fruit and Vegetables, dried, salted, etc. ...	Tons	191	28,195	158	14,127	163	13,751	182	13,332	86	8,369
Furniture	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,551	—	1,616
Glassware	„	—	11,611	—	6,112	—	6,643	—	7,721	—	6,124
Grain and Pulse	Tons	6,610	1,034,800	5,235	667,720	3,487	342,915	3,630	271,113	3,507	275,268
Gum and Resins ...	Cwt.	—	—	26	1,021	—	—	123	2,560	144	3,585
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	—	39,405	—	26,364	—	26,987	—	37,769	—	30,350
Instruments	„	—	16,995	—	2,969	—	2,110	—	4,350	—	2,196
Machinery	„	—	5,299	—	52,831	—	5,000	—	24,127	—	8,135
Fish manures	Tons	38	2,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals, Brass wrought ...	Cwt.	55	2,360	34	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
75
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439
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439

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1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1
76

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ADEN TO ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS—*continued*.

Articles.	*denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals, Copper wrought...	Cwt.	41	1,370	—	—	47	1,707	115	5,677	95	3,451
„ Iron wrought ...	Tons	24	14,118	28	15,628	55	17,618	59	22,822	71	29,212
Oils	Gls.	150,721	206,596	126,319	171,293	91,679	131,275	1,114,731	153,360	112,676	126,152
Oil cakes	Tons	14	1,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paints and Painters' materials	Cwt.	38	1,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,345
Paper and pasteboard ...	„	1,443	9,643	980	6,137	1,673	9,759	1,191	7,119	1,645	9,049
Perfumery	Value	—	1,757	—	3,325	—	5,044	—	4,739	—	4,720
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores	Cwt.	8,233	263,017	7,482	190,747	8,333	212,028	8,248	215,932	8,162	197,420
Rubber, manufactured	Value	—	7,047	—	4,415	—	4,790	—	2,982	—	2,467
Seeds	Tons	447	129,509	603	146,345	436	76,785	411	77,494	396	49,362
Soap	Cwt.	740	16,877	826	15,881	795	15,344	1,169	18,875	819	11,670
Spices	„	3,961	126,776	5,631	161,362	4,929	82,203	4,836	72,408	3,774	51,907
Stationery	Value	—	8,091	—	2,308	—	3,197	—	2,605	—	2,930
Sugar	Tons	1,151	243,194	1,212	189,344	1,247	182,832	914	120,144	1,304	157,408
Tallows	Cwt.	60	1,394	179	3,240	291	3,477	98	1,367	79	1,023
Tea	Lb.	11,197	10,420	12,791	10,873	21,730	15,670	12,327	9,341	8,156	4,522
Cotton, Raw	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,136	—	—
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	Lb.	175,170	181,179	285,808	218,447	241,298	133,775	314,191	139,109	189,366	71,263
Cotton Piece goods, gray	Yds.	1,064,087	259,666	1,288,556	221,183	1,823,873	241,066	1,500,720	203,303	1,101,540	139,425
„ „ white	„	21,695	6,469	35,400	8,490	42,240	8,314	32,410	5,660	19,430	2,606
„ „ dyed	„	835,406	312,897	787,701	261,855	892,452	223,528	1,456,807	301,104	1,392,115	259,296
Cotton Thread	Lb.	4,610	3,958	2,880	1,727	6,602	3,277	7,650	3,424	6,178	2,638
Cotton, manufactured ...	„	3,458	1,822	5,410	3,221	2,688	1,637	3,579	2,256	3,570	2,690

Haberdashery	Value	—	14,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jute, manufactured ...	„	—	5,077	—	1,853	—	2,889	—	1,996	—	1,356		
Silk mixed with other materials	Yds.	—	—	2,700	2,150	—	—	—	—	3,900	1,025		
Silk Piece goods	„	12,550	14,109	2,012	1,518	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wool carpets and Rugs	Lb.	3,864	6,710	1,624	2,260	2,406	5,620	4,270	7,655	3,260	6,432		
Wool, manufactured ...	„	1,848	1,720	4,410	1,730	3,584	1,939	—	—	5,950	2,448		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	„	121,912	21,751	98,616	18,935	160,832	17,138	98,336	17,250	80,612	12,364		
„ manufactured	„	8,554	10,239	6,535	9,056	7,308	7,652	11,735	9,773	9,331	10,700		
Toys	Value	—	1,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Motor-cars, etc.	No.	39	56,925	17	22,623	19	32,135	19	26,555	17	18,154		
Parts of Motor-cars ...	Value	—	12,514	—	13,797	—	5,841	—	8,809	—	3,726		
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	84	7,668	132	5,424	200	6,955	64	2,900	121	3,958		
Wood manufacture ...	Value	—	1,705	—	—	—	1,243	—	1,071	—	2,734		
All other articles ...	„	—	35,743	—	47,185	—	29,829	—	35,215	—	22,995		
Total merchandise ...	Rs.		3,429,438		2,803,733		2,132,395		2,074,655		1,812,400		
Treasure, silver	„		1,688,441		2,198,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024		
„ currency notes			—		3,000		—		—		—		
Total Treasure	Rs.		1,688,441		2,201,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024		
GRAND TOTAL ...	Rs.		5,087,879		5,005,143		3,474,128		3,060,442		2,665,424		

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
77
Aden MM1
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439
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439

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut
Aden MM

and character and worthy of the grandeur of its setting, even if from a modern point of view is was not a perfect town. What the place needs is a plan for gradual rebuilding, with due regard to the architecture of the region and to its own needs.

For Aden will probably always be an important commercial centre, as it has been since the days of Ezechiel, and it will no doubt always be an imperial fortress. From the former aspect it needs replanning. It is ridiculous, for instance, that goods imported for re-export, such as skins and coffee, should be carried from the harbour up the pass into Aden town and then carried back again after repacking. From a fortress point of view the shoddy buildings of Tarshein and Morbat need replacing with something more worthy. Why, for instance, it is necessary to have pent roofs, the development of a rainy country, in a country where flat roofs are required, is a mystery. But the roofs are a minor matter, the buildings are in themselves and from any point of view hideous.

But it is not of the commercial or military aspects of Aden I wish to speak, nor need I say anything about the government and life of the colony itself. The colony is year by year recovering from the long period during which the declared policy was to consider the garrison as the only part of Aden that mattered, and not to spend money and effort on the people. Since it became a colony, Aden has accumulated substantial surplus balances, and once hostilities are over great development of social services can be undertaken.

But it is of Aden as the potential culture centre of the Southern Red Sea and Gulf of Aden area that I should like to speak. Willy-nilly, since the time of its capture Aden started to play a part in the affairs of its neighbours. Before that time, such contacts as there were with South Arabia were conducted through the Government of Bombay and the Government of Mauritius. Gradually the protectorate was built up, as I have described, the chiefs were entertained, and as the commerce of Aden redeveloped, the town began to be the market of the Western Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and British Somaliland. It is now, alas, regarded as the acme of what the British think good. Aden has in the past been an educational centre despite itself. It just could not help it, because of its geographical position.

It is quite clear that anything Aden has better than its neighbours, must attract the latter to it. In the past the attraction has been mainly trade, though medical facilities have attracted many, and even the wretched education which it offered in the past has been used.

In 1935 a small boarding school for thirty-six selected pupils, mainly the sons of chiefs, was started, and that was the first active attempt to offer something educative to the people of the protectorate. Its avowed object is to help in the production of more enlightened chiefs, and, though roughly it only provides primary schooling, it has done definite good and has become a success.

As soon as the war is over the British Council will be opening what will eventually be a secondary school, mainly for boys from the protectorate and the Yemen, the Lord Lloyd College. Possibly later on it will attain university status.